"You Can Have It Charged."

# Wash Skirt = = = = 69c.

Many of them sold as high as \$2.98, and there is a big variety of styles and kinds to select from. The choice is unlimited-select the skirt you fancy, and regardless of its regular value and selling price the price will be 69c. There are skirts in fine natural linen, lawns, piques, blue and black duck, gingham, etc., most of them tastefully trimmed. A most surprising chance at 69 cents.

A Nearly Half-Off Sale of

# Blankets.

Every housekeeper will welcome this blanket sale as a most extraordinary chance to save nearly half on the blankets which will be so much wanted later on. The judicious buyers will be here in force tomorrow-

Sale Price.

Blankets, full double bed size, superior grade; al-Sale Price.

Heavy White 11-4 Cali-fornia Wool Blankets, pretty borders, the quality selling regularly at \$4 Sale Price.

49c. Pr. 85c. Pr. \$2.79Pr.

Established 1876. T. B. Reinhardt & Sons.

Until Further Notice Store Closes 5:30, Saturdays Excepted.

### NEW FALL SILKS.

Have secured the advance styles of a large French importer; worth 75c. to \$1.25 per yard; to secure the widest distribution we have cut the lot into 334 and 4-yard lengths, which is correct for a waist pattern; the styles are light, dark and medium; fancy effects; all entirely new. \$1.88 Choice for entire waist.....

English Pique and

Ginghams. Hundreds of pieces White Pique, with dots and stripes, also dark effects; hundreds of pieces Light and Dark Ginghams, suitable for dress wear and child's school dresses; worth 124c. and 15c.; special for.

### Silk Waists.

Napkins.

Underskirts.

Manufactured from our own sliks, in white, black, lavender, garnet, green, gray, &c.; elaborately tucked and corded back and front; \$2.98

Fringed Lunch Napkins, fast-colored borders; good, heavy quality; retail for 5c. Special for one day.

Fancy Gingham Underskirts and Muslin Skirts, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries. Values up to \$1.48. Wednesday

Vard-wide Black French Taffeta, with the

guarantee woven in the selvage; also Yard-wide Moire Velour. \$1.50 per yard is the regular price. For tomorrow..... \$1.19

Yard-wide Black

### NEW FALL DRESS GOODS. An entire dress or suit pattern, with the linings complete for

\$3.08; strictly all wool; colors or black; choice of Camel's Hair, Cheviot, Venetian, Zebalines, Granite Cloth or Whipcords. Remember, the entire pattern of 6 yards with best linings and findings, complete; extra spe-

Fall Calico Prints.

Best grade, 6c. value; hundreds of styles; rays, blue, black and white, brown, gargrays, blue, black and white, did not, &c.; strictly fast color; adapted for immediate use. 434C.

Corsets. Paris shapes, medium and short waists, in all styles and 49C, colors. Wednesday.....

Bustles. Parisienne Woven Wire 14C

Linings.

Ladies' P E R E LINEN White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs-5c.

Vests, trimmed in wide lace. Were 11c. Wednesday-534c.

Laces worth 19c. to 35c, yard. White, ecru and black; all styles. On center ta-bles— 9½c. yd.

Ladies Lawn Wrappers; \$1 and \$1.25 values; all sizes. To close the lot—

926-928 Comper This treet. SILE HOUSE This and Eye.

UNIQUE SIGNS.

Legends Which Impress a Stranger | King Victor Emmanuel Will Not Overin New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Speaking of curious signs," said a young man who dropped into town for a few days, "I believe New Orleans leads all other that a certain class of King Victor Emplaces in the number of altogether unique displays of this sort. At any rate, I have found more unique signs here than at other places where I have been. I suppose I am impressed more by the signs of a city than most any other man because it is a sort of hobby with me, this business of reading signs. I have the habit of judging cities to some extent by the kind and character of the signs I see. I may say in this connection that in point of elaborateness, which is always a good indication, the signs of New Orleans compare favorably with the signs

of other cities. "In fact, I am inclined to believe that a higher average is reached here than in other cities where I have been. But I was thinking of the signs that are particularly unique. Take, for instance, this sign, "Cisterns made and delivered here." Coming from a higher altitude, where a cistern is a hole in the ground, this sign will strike the stranger as not a little curious, despite the fact that New Orleans is so well known that all men understand why it is that her system of cisterns is different from the systems of other places. But the forced suggestion of delivering a hole in the ground is at least curious. This, of course, is due to local conditions. The funniest sign, however, which I have found is at a certain well-known undertaker's place. 'Funeral furnisher' is the way it reads. I am inclined to look upon this as unhappy English. The more common way of putting it, 'funeral director,' would seem to give a better idea of the man's business.
Funeral furnisher is just a little uncertain,
to say the least of it, and is misleading
when taken in connection with the real calling of the man. No man, I imagine, so the law would not give its consent. Of son in the eye with a bean-shooter, but the course, everybody understands what is meant by 'funeral furnisher,' but the sign struck me as being altogether unique."

A sman boy struck Mayor Tom L. Johnson from socident will not prevent Mr. Johnson from seeing his finish as a presidential candidate. nishing funeruls and if he did care to do

### PAYS HIS OWN BILLS.

tax His State.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. The fun is over, and now come the bills! Who shall pay them? There is no doubt manuel's subjects are terrible grumblers. Nothing ever goes right with them; the king's civil list is too large, the Russian and German journeys are a useless expense, the people cannot afford a monarch who runs about like William III, etc. However, all these fault-finders are put to rout by the simple fact that the king proposes

pay for his journey himself. His ministers, when the resolution was nounced to them, remonstrated, as energetically as one can with a king, and especially with a king of Victor Emmanuel's character and quiet determination to have his own way. To one who ventured to remark that the bill for taking his large suite cross Europe in his own private car would be apt to mount up alarmingly, he merely said. "I can afford it." Another, who rather tactlessly said that the state "could not allow" their sovereign to pay for his official visits, he gazed at for a moment in silence, and then exclaimed: "Am I not the head of the state?" In the end remonstrance was stopped by that tone of finalthe words: "Basta! I shall pay everything out of my private purse, and I make a present to the state of whatever advantage

may accrue from my visits!"
In their innermost hearts the cabinet cannot but be pleased at this decision or the part of the sovereign. The country likes a surplus in the budget; it is such a and subversive parties have always to be reckoned with, as they never lose an op-portunity to find fault with the monarchy so that the state for once will have very substantial advantages without having to

Sight Not Impaired. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A small boy struck Mayor Tom L. John

Forty or Fifty Years Ago and Beyond.

REVIVAL OF MEMORIES

FAMOUS "IRON HALL" WHERE YOUTH WAS ENTERTAINED.

Old-Time Shops and Those Who Patronized Them-A Primitive

Public School.

Written for The Evening Star.

The interesting reminiscences recently printed in The Star of Washington seventy years ago recall to many of a younger generation the days of their own youth "before the war." We sometimes forget that "before the war" means between forty and fifty years ago-and beyond-and while that is an interminable age to the young generation, it seems but yesterday to the sweet-faced mothers and reminiscent fathers whose chief delight is in recalling and rehearsing the wonderful doings of their

There are no days like youthful days; no fashions half so becoming to womanly grace or manly form as the fashions which clothed our first love. In our grandparents' eyes the thirties and forties, with all their lack of modern conveniences, were superior to all time before or since, though our parents disagree with them, holding that "war times" and the sixties generally con-stituted the season of the earth's fullness. We in turn smile pityingly and knowingly, for we are perfectly assured that the fashions and manners of the fin de siecle youth, when we were courted, were the most near-

But the mention of a name or an old location revives memories of places and con-ditions almost forgotten and the chain of events connecting the past and present is completed. The matronly head of an old Washington family visiting Droop's in the washington family visiting Drops in the interest of her musical daughters rarely thinks of old "Iron Hall." which stood there in the forties and fifties, where, as an eager little girl, clinging tightly to her pareager little girl, clinging tightly to her pareager little girl, clinging tightly to her pareager. ent's hand, she went to see the famous "Aztec Children" and Tom Thumb in his early exhibitions; nor of Hilbus & Hitz. predecessors of Mr. Droop in the music and musical supply business, who occupied the ground floor of the building.

Half a Century Ago.

When she enters Galt's jewelry establishment her mind may revert to the elaborate medallion bracelets, the long pendant earrings, the brooches secured by massive chains, all very expensive and very fashionable, bought for her by her extravagant and doting father from this same firm fifty

She remembers the days when, seated in the big old-fashioned carriage, she accompanied her father in his frequent business drives. Her voluminous moire dress, and also her merinos and alpacas, were from J. T. Mitchell's fashionable establishment on "the evanue" between 9th and 10th J. T. Mitchell's fashionable establishment on "the avenue" between 9th and 10th streets; or from Darius Clagett's, where Parker & Bridget's store now stands, or from Morgan Shuster's, or White's, on Hoeke's present site. Her berthas, bretelles and their trimmings were from Stevens', near 9th street. Harper and Willian were also familiar names among the dry goods merchants of that day.

She possibly attended the "Hawley Institute," on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between 17th and 18th streets, kept by the five daughters of Rector Hawley of St. John's Episcopai Church. If so, she numbered among her schoolmates President Polk's niece, little Maria Polk Walker; Company of the present was an open reservation, the present Washington Circle, and its vicinity was rendered extremely dangerous to pedestrians by the disreputable occupants of the old "Round Tops," a row of several small buildings, one story high, the roof of each hemispherical in shape. Here thieves abode and carried on their nefarious

mander Herndon's daughter Ellen, who later became the wife of Chester A. Arthur; the daughters of Secretary Meredith of the treasury; of Secretary Preston of the navy, and the daughters of many other public

men. Graced by Dolly Madison. The last reception of President Polk was

graced by the presence of Mrs. Dolly Madison, who sat upon a raised platform, attired in white satin cut decollete, displaying shoulders and arms still beautiful, her customary turban of fringed white satin twined about her head. During the receptwined about her head. During the reception another function quite as important to its youthful participants was in progress in another part of the building. Miss Maria Polk Walker was hostess at a birthday party, probably her seventh or eighth anniversary, to which she had invited some of her schoolmates from the "Hawley Insti-

On one side of the "Hawley Institute" old Commodore Warrington lived, and on the other side stood a large house set well back in the yard, where General Winfield Scott had his headquarters at the beginning of the civil war. Prior to that he had live the old "Chain House," where the Fredonia Hotel now stands, so called because of the chain fence which surrounded it. like that which no incloses the triangular park op-

The little ante-bellum school girl probably lived in the "first ward," for that was the largest residence section of the city, Georgetown, across the avenue, or K street bridge being reckoned a separate community. Though the first ward comprised the principal residence section, it was by no means the only one. The vicinity of 13th, 14th, C D and E streets was the home of a con-siderable number of highly respected citi-

zens, many of them Quakers. Where the Shoppers Halted.

Driving .down the gravel roadway of Pennsylvania avenue, the shoppers of earlier days most probably halted at Howard's apothecary shop, afterward Thomas P. Morgan's, next to the "Seven Buildings," and the residence of Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. They paused frequently in the square between 17th and 18th. at John Boyle's confectionery-formerly Brodbeck's-which supplied the President's table: at Kraft's bakery, and at Brandenerg's or Robinson's for cigars; past the handsome residences of Montgomery Blair. Admiral Lee and Dr. Parker, an eminent missionary-physician, down to the busy center of town. They lunched elegantly at Gautier's on the avenue between 12th and 13th streets, for Gautler was the most fashionable caterer and had no superior. For groceries the Washingtonian of anteellum days sent orders to King & Burchell, on the corner of Vermont avenue and I street; to McBlair or Aylmer, on Pennsylvania avenue between 17th and 18th streets; to Bacon, on the avenue near 7th street, or to La Prue, corner of 12th street If he wished to purchase a hat he probably went to William B. Todd, on the avenue near 6th, or to Francis P. Mattingly, whose store was on 7th near D. While in have stopped at the Era office, if he were a slave owner, to inform the management by vehement word of mouth that he desired his subscription discontinued. The suspi-cion under which the editor was held of assisting slaves to desert their masters by means of an underground passageway be came almost verified in 1848, when a steam er containing seventy slaves and sailing from Washington wharves was intercepted at Piney Point and returned to Washington, and certain facts concerning its mys terious departure strongly connected the Era editor with the case.

Office Mobbed by Citizens.

An infuriated mob of citizens-singularly few of them, however, slave owners-attacked the newspaper office, breaking windows, threatening to fire the building and generally alarming the town. John H. Goddard, then chief of police, mounted the patent office steps opposite and by a most powerful appeal to the better nature of the mob succeeded in dispersing it with no very serious results. The general sentiment in Washington at that time was strongly pro-slavery, the value of slaves in the Dis-trict at the beginning of the civil war be-

ing \$2,500,000. Ing 27,000,000.

The vindication of his rights having been established and his mind free from any connection with the obnoxious publication. the old Washingtonian, returning to his carriage, was probably driven down town, and at 7th and D streets drew up before Gales & Seaton's office, stopping there long enough to pay his subscription for the Intelligencer. Continuing down to the avenue

First Public School Site.

Doubtless by this time the little girl, nestling in the cushions, would be getting drowsy with so much business in which she took no part. To arouse her interest her father might have purchased her a nosegay from the green house at 15th and G streets and entertained her. with incidents concerning the people and places that they passed as they drove rapidly homeward. He could have pointed out to her from that corner the site of the first public school in Washington, where Small's flower store is

In the late 30's the experiment was begun there and called the "Ragged School."
One teacher sufficed to care for the few children whose parents were not sticklers against public education. It was looked upon as an institution solely for the poorer classes. By no means the least indication of the immense improvement of times with of the immense improvement of times with-in the past century is the marked change in the past century is the marked change of sentiment toward public education.

On the north side of Pennsylvania avenue near 21st street were the "Sx Buildings," where in earlier years the famous Mrs. Eaton, then Mrs. Timberlake, lived. As Mrs. Eaton, wife of the general, her residence was on I street between 20th and 21st streets, in the old Gadsby Row. Of this dashing woman many stories are told. As Peggy O'Neal, the daughter of a tavern keeper, she won the heart of Purser

ern keeper, she won the heart of Purser Timberlake of the navy. After his death her fine figure and beautiful face, with eyes of blue and hair of brown, attracted the interest of Gen. Eaton, a member of Jack-son's cabinet, and at one time minister to Spain. Notwithstanding the opposition of his friends, she became his wife. The story of her career as cabinet lady during Jack-son's administration is too well known to need repetition.

After the death of the general Mrs. Eaton.

still a beautiful and fascinating woman at seventy, married a young Italian twenty years of age, Buckignani by name, who was employed as dancing teacher to her granddaughters. The match was a pitiable ending to the comedy which the beautiful "Peggy" had made of her life. Tiring soon of his elderly bride, it is said, Buckignani ran away with her granddaughter.

Physician and Mayor.

Opposite the "Six Buildings" on the west corner of 21st street lived Dr. William B | Summer Beverages of Imported Origin Magruder, a famous physician of those days, afterward mayor of the city. He was greatly beloved and respected by all of his numerous patrons, and by one most especially, Minister Fox of Great Britain, who was for many years envoy extraordi

thieves abode and carried on their nefarious practices. Several dreadful murders were committed within the walls of the "Round Tops," and many robberies and highway assaults occurred in their immediate vicin

Traveling past these homes of crime, how ever, could not be avoided, for Georgetown lay the other side of the Avenue bridge, there being no "M" street bridge then. On the hill to the right, the present site of the Columbian Hospital, stood a large house, the peculiar appearance of which instantly attracted the attention of the passerby. It was the home of Dr. Maynard, a celebrated dentist, and by a most unique design of entrance he had embellished the terrace from pavement to summit according to his cwn architectural taste. In appearance it was not unlike a Swiss chalet, and probably cost as much as would have built a small house.

WHERE THUGS WERE HANGED. San Francisco Loses Another Landmark of Early Days.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. What is possibly the most interesting historic building in San Francisco, the old two-story structure on Sacramento street between Davis and Front streets, that served as headquarters for the vigilance committee of 1856, is being partly torn down, will be rebuilt and its identity so lost in the new structure that its historic interest will be forever lost.

The entire front has been torn out and the worn granite pillars and rusted fron shutters of doors and windows will give place to a stock brick and plate glass front. The entire appearance will be changed. In fact, the side walls and some of the joists, still sound, will be all that remains of the building that was the scene of the history-making meetings of the vigilantes. The destruction of the old building at this time is the more lamentable, as the recently organized California Landmarks League is beginning its work with a vigor that promises success in its efforts to se-cure the preservation of the state's historic landmarks. At the very inception of this movement its organizers are met with the discouraging fact of the unexpected de-struction of a landmark possessing more general interest than almost any other in the state.

The vigilance committee on May 17, 1856. moved its headquarters from the Turn Verein Hall, on Bush street between Powell and Stockton streets, to the upper floor of the two-story brick building on Sacramento street near Davis, occupied by Truett & Jones, wholesale liquor merchants. It was here that organization of the committee proceeded, and in its rooms that on the fol-lowing day Casey and Cora, the slayers of King and Richardson, were imprisoned after their surrender by the authorities to the committee. The trials were held here, and from the projecting beams of the old building Casey and Cora were hanged on the afternoon of May 22. While thousands of armed vigilantes kept back the 20,000 people that crowded into the vicinity of

Casey was hanged from the window nearest Davis street, while Cora's gallows was at the other window. Hinged platforms from the opening sills, held in place by ropes projecting to the roof, where they could be cut by men not in sight of the crowd, noosed ropes hanging from the projecting beams of the roof; were the simple form of gallows used.

The committee continued to meet in the same rooms, and subsequent fortification of the building with a breastworks of gunnybags filled with sand gave the place the name of "Fort Gunnybags." Not until William T. Coleman and his fearless associates had completed their work that struck terror to the hearts of the lawless and had adjourned did the building new being destroyed cease to be the center of fearless and wholesome interest.

The Duty to Cuba. From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The sentiment which favors the annexa

ine sentiment which tayors the annexa-tion of Cuba is to be discouraged unquali-fiedly and without reservation. We prom-ised at the outset of the war with Spain to give the people of the heavily oppressed and long suffering island a free and inde-nendent government, republican in form pendent government, republican in form. We promised, too, to use all the force of the we promised, too, to use all the force of the nation to protect the people in the exercise of their privileges and prerogatives after they were set out alone, and it is our duty to combat a movement which has for its object Cuba's incorporation in the United States without her desire.

# they drove around to Joseph Shillington's book store, at 44% street; back again past Luiz, the saddler's, next to the National Hotel; past William Brown's, the harness dealer, on the south side near the street; past Keyworth's, where the American House now stands; past be Kamp's printing office, at 10th street; Cooper & Lattimer's, at 11th street, tilisreaching a small brick building on the south side near the corner of 11th street abother halt was made, in order that an advertisement might be left at The Star office. Was Blanchard's book iffore, and at the northeast corner of '12th street they passed the Kirkwood House; where Andrew Johnson lived in 1885, at the time of his succession to the presidency. At 13th street Thomas J. Fisher kept a saddlery and harness store prior to the real estate business which today bears his name. Owen the tailor, whose establishment was on the present Owen House site, would asciteman of long ago, of a call from the gee iteman of long ago, and call from the great an outfit of coat and, trousers of finest black broadcloth, waistcoat of purple uncut velvet and huge circular cloak of heavy beaver of doeskin cassimere. First Public School Site.



59c.



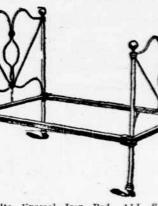
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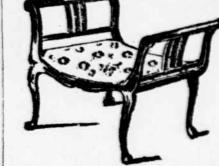
\$1.17.



\$1.25.



White Enamel Iron Bed, ALL SIZES. This bed cannot be equaled at the price we sell it— \$1.98.



This Mahogany-finish Roman

\$2.65.

MAYER & CO., Formerly 415-417 7th St.

## LONDON CAPITULATES are London chemists who nowadays make

\$14.75.

SURRENDERS CHEERFULLY TO AN AMERICAN INVASION.

All the Go in the English Capital.

With the thermometer anywhere between 80 and 90 in the shade the problem of comfortable existence presents no little complexity. Dress, diet, drink-these are the three principal factors which present themselves to the consideration of the average mind, and unquestionably the greatest of these is drink. The truly wise take as little liquid as possible during hot weather, but as the philosophy of Carlyle was based must be assumed that in this case wisdom is not especially known of her children. Something depends on constitution, more on occupation, and still more on habit. There are souls that are thirsty all the year round, and that are never more clamorous for the means of assuagement than when we get what the Americans call a It says much for the success 'hot spell. of the schoolmaster that at length even this class has got firmly hold of the idea that during periods of heat the one thing to be avoided is alcoholic drink. Nowadays as the temperature rises the consumption of alcoholic beverages automatically falls, and it has been asserted that if we had three months of persistently torrid weather the excise revenue from drink—coupled with that from tobacco, the use of which aldiminishes during a period of heatwould show a decline that might seriously

embarrass the chancellor of the exchequer. Lighter Drinks Favored.

The tendency in favor of the lighter and less harmful forms of liquid refreshment was certainly never more pronounced than at the moment, and this probably because the facilities for meeting the demand are incomparably superior to those to which our forefathers were accustomed. Time was when any one in search of a non-alco-holic drink must quit the highways for the byways, and if he discovered a drinkable bottle of ginger beer in an uninviting shop he deemed himself a fortunate mortal. As for a cup of coffee, that was a luxury which was only to be had at a street stal unless one was brave enough to encounter the wrath of the young lady behind the bar, whose views on these subjects were usually quite on a par with those of British manufacturers who have lost so much of their foreign trade because they deemed themselves the sole judges of what their customers could possibly want. There were so-called coffee houses, it is true, but these were invariably so redolent of kippers and of haddocks that only great strength of character could overcome the sense of re pulsion. Looking back on it all, the wonder seems to be that the temperance move ment, as it is called, ever survived condi-tions based on a profound belief that all truly patriotic citizens must, at all seasons of the year, build themselves up on diet of beef and beer. By a rare stroke of enterprise it was happily discovered that the provision of light refreshment might be made a very remunerative undertaking and so, one by one, quite palatial abodes have obtruded themselves on the main thoroughfares, until competition in this direction has brought the management of the best of them to a considerable pitch of

The Main Plank. Tea is, of course, the main plank in the platform of this particular class of caterers, and tea is much consumed during hot weather, on the plea that in the end it exerts a cooling influence. But in the opinion of many the end is so far off as to scarcely justify the means. Hence there is a very large demand for such pleasant drinks as soda and milk, lemon squash and iced coffee—the latter not very frequently to be had. In general the taste runs more and more in the direction of iced drinks, whether in licensed or unlicensed house In the former the popularity of stone gin-gerbeer, "on the ice," is surprisingly main-tained, and if it is qualified at all the addi-tion still usually takes the form of gin. Why, apart from alliteration, there should be so close a connection between gin and gingerbeer nobody seems able to explain. The chief alternatives are shandyg 'lemon and a dash," each of which are "lemon and a dash," each of which are considered to represent a nice compromise between two opposing principles. Taken altogether, however, it must be confessed that English people are not superlatively enterprising in the production of summer beverages. They are not driven to drink as their fathers were, but the summer productions ordinarily at their call are still limited and in great measure unscientific Perhaps it is because it is not deemed worth while to take much trouble, in view of a season which with us has often been described as consisting of two fine days and a scribed as consisting of two fine days and a thunderstorm. This, pevertheless, is an age when somebody else is always pre-pared to step forward and supply our de-ficiencies, and the Americans are doing it in serious fashion. We were already under a national obligation to them in respect of the introduction of the cocktall. Now they are showing us the way, in American bare and in chemists' shops, in the matter of summer beverages.

Omnipresent Soda Fountain.

THE LIFE OF PAPER a considerable sweep, in order to give room in the summer for the American soda fountain. A remarkable contrivance this is

in its way, for it can be made to yield up-ward of thirty varieties of summer beverages, many of them-the phosphates in particular-real thirst quenchers. You can have a new-laid egg in a phosphate drink, which will serve either as a "corpse reviver" or as a capital substitute for a light luncheon. The concoction is, of course, a variant of the time-honored egg and milk, but it is lighter and more digestible, al-

though ice cold. There are plain fruit drinks galore at 2d. with the syrup guaranteed to be made direct from fruit. Fruit-flavored phosphates cost 3d. and ice cream sodas are to be had for another penny. If it is desired to find a substitute for a whisky and soda, a little calisaya, kola or coca supplies the essential tonic to the beverage and sends the consumer on his way rejoicing. Two or three years ago chemists would have considered a saline draught or a lemon squash as representing a reasonable attainment on their part. Now the soda fountain makes them practically masters of the situation, for it brings them customers from here, there and everywhere, and more than justifies on the assumption that foolishness finds a by its pecuniary results the considerable large place in the census returns, so it space which the machine requires. It begins, indeed, to look as if public houses and temperance restaurants alike will soon have to take steps to get on a level with the American bar chemist in this particular department of catering, for between them they are certainly working a mild

### wholly unneeded. CARE OF THE BABY. Hints for Young Mothers in the Care of Their Children.

From the Woman's Home Companion If a young mother is anxious for her wee baby to grow into a healthy, strong child she must follow out hygienic principles; and fortunately for the coming generations more attention is now paid to such things than in the days of our grandmothers. No matter how many servants a woman may have at her command, there are a few duties which a mother should intrust to no one. Two of the most important are the bath and the preparation of the food, pro-

viding the infant is artificially fed. In order to give the bath properly the water should be at the right temperature. and this for a child until he is several months old should be at 98 degrees Fahren helt. This is gardually lowered until at six months the temperature for a healthy infant should be 95 degrees Fahrenheit. The water is tested by means of a thermometer which comes for that purpose. If the skin of the infant is very tender and excoriated, a salt bath is of benefit. The solution is made by adding arge handful of salt to a gallon of water. The bath should be given in a warm room

The articles that are especially needed during the undertaking are a small tin bath tub, a testing thermometer, a cake of the best castile soap, two sponges—a small, fine one for the face, and a large, coarser one for the body—a soft towel and talcum baby powder. The mother should wear a flannel or outing flannel apron, with which she can protect the baby during the drying ion, and the body dried quickly, especial attention being paid to the creases, that they are not left damp. If it is found that the child looks cold and blue after the bath, the tub should be abandoned for the sponge bath until the child is in a more healthy and vigorous condition. The bath should not be given for an hour after the meal, and it is wise to give it at the same hour every day. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning is usually a convenient

When it is time for a baby to take his sleep, see that he is comfortable with an appeared appetite, dry napkins and a quiet, darkened room, and then put him down while awake and allow him to go to sleep by himself: for if once the registration but by himself; for if once the rocking habit is established it is hard to break it. A crib without rockers is the best to use. It should have a rather firm hair mattress, and a small pillow for the baby's head. In summer this pillow can be made of hair if desired.

The mistake is often made of putting too much covering over an infant when asleep. if it is noticed that the child is restless at the time, try lessening the covering. The clothing of an infant should be loose and comfortable, with all skirts suspended from the shoulders. Pinning blankets are often responsible for the colic, due to cold feet. responsible for the colic, due to cold feet. Some mothers may say, "A pinning blanket is used to keep the feet warm," but with a vigorous child the feet will more often be found out than in it. In its place use a skirt and waist in one piece and its advantages will be remarked.

The sanitary condition of the nursery is

an important matter. First of all it should be the sunniest and best ventilated room in the house, free from plumbing and prefer-ably one the second floor. Babies will not thrive as well where the conditions are neglected, but organic matter will. Ventilation is imperative and can be secured by means of ventilators in the windows. An open fire furnishes the best heat. Avoid gasfire furnishes the best heat. Avoid gas-stoves, which are very deleterious to a child's health. The furnishings of a nursery should be light and of such material that can be easily renovated. A bare floor with a few rugs upon it is much more hygenic than a carpet. The window hangings should be white and the shades green.

They're After Him. From the Pi lladelphia Press. Laubby-"I don't know any member of the House who has as large a personal fol-

Omnipresent Soda Fountain.

Of hair tonics, liver pills and a thousand and one forms of druggists' sundries there me for jobs than any of the others have."

Congressman—"Personal following? Ah. manufacture. There are many manufacture in the Escurial of linen paper, some as the eleventh century.

BOOKS OF MODERN MAKE MAY SOON DISAPPEAR.

Vatican Manuscripts Written in This Century Have Already Become

Undecipherable.

From the London Standard. The pope at one time invited chemists and librarians from every part of Europe to meet at Einsledien Abbey, in Switzerland, and talk about paper and ink. To the uninitiated it may have seemed tremendous machinery for such an object, but, in fact, the matter is very grave. The records of this generation will disappear in a time which can be estimated unless the materials for writing be improved-and the time is not distant, either. It is stated that the pope submitted a number of docu scarcely decipherable, though dated in the present century. Perhaps things are worse in Italy than elsewhere, for it was an incident at Rome which first called public atrevolution in a direction where it was not tention to the evil; those concerned had long been aware of it, of course. Certain returns were demanded in parliament, referring to the condition of the army in 1879; when the war office produced them

> posed. This was an extreme case, as it turned out after inquiry, but all the records had deteriorated in an alarming manner. In some countries, perhaps, greater care has been used in selecting the quality of paper and ink, but it is admitted that the best will not endure like the writings of old.

they were illegible. In twenty-five years or

so the ink had faded and the paper decom-

Making Pulp.

To the unlearned it seems very curious. Paper manufacturers try every substance they can hear of which makes pulp. In earlier times they were content with one, the papyrus; when the supply failed, with rags. Therewith by the simplest process they produced a material with which our best cannot compare, though we search the universe for aid. But the case of ink is still more remarkable. There are no secrets of composition in the ancient article, so far as we have heard. Oak trees still bear galls in abundance, and acids have not changed

their nature. It may be concluded that the men of old were more careful in the preparation when each made his own ink, or they had simple secrets which our manufacturers lack patience to discover-if they trouble about The brightness and the durability of paint-ers' colors are lost in the same way. Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures, little more than a hundred years old, cannot be made to last much longer, unless repainted; those masterpieces at St. Petersburg which have not been touched are covered with great brown lines a quarter of an inch wide, as by a network. But the visitor to Bruges sees Memling's works of the fifteenth of tury as clear and as bright absolutely as

when they left the easel. What will be the state of our archives a thousand years hence if they are not con-tinually recopied—our poets, historians or literature in general? The printed paper rots even more quickly than written. On that problem indeed the famous manuscript will give no hint, for doubtless it is inscribed on parchment, but we do not speak with knowledge on the point. There are instances of the use of paper in Europe much earlier than the ninth century; the very first known is a charter of Ravenna. This however, was made from papyrus, as were

Used Parchment. After the conquest, when the Arabs are

said to have put a stop to the exportation

all the others.

of papyrus, Europe betook itself to parchment. That was a very old invention. Herodotus tells that the Ionians called a book parchment "pergamen," because formerly, when papyrus was scarce, they used the skins of sheep and goats. "Even at the present day," he adds, "many of the barbarians write on such skins." The word came from Pergamos, a city famous in all times for its library until Julius Caesar carried it to Egypt as a present for Cleopatra—to replace the books destroyed at Alexandria during the riots. Presently, however, the demands of monks and lawyers became so urgent that the supply of sheep could not meet them. Dr. The Rogers ingeniously pointed out how these animals multiply when law and order pre-vail and vanish as rapidly in troublous times. The dark ages were not favorable to sheep breeding. Even in this island Henry I was not able to obtain parchment enough for an illuminated edition of the Bible which he proposed. It became necessary to do something. First, the monks ransacked their libraries, and when they found an antique manu-script on parchment they cleaned it with

pumice stone, erasing the contents, probably valuable, to inscribe their silly legends. But this vile trick would not serve for any length of time. It appears to be certain that paper in our modern of the word was an oriental inves Arabic writers say that it was used in Samarcand before the ninth century—made from linen or a mixture of linen and cotton. Their accounts may be believed, seeing that Arabs themselves adopted the manufacture. There are many manuscripts in the Escurial of linen paper.